

# Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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## Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, . . . . . Saturday, October 19th

### THE ANGLO SAXON AND THE CHINESE.

It is generally conceded that the versatility and material power of the people of the United States are chiefly attributable to the cosmopolitan character of the elements of which we are composed. England is famous for its commerce and conservatism, France for modern arts, Germany for science, Italy for the fine arts. These are evidences of national specialties, radically different. Hence it is that there is seen so much openly avowed national antagonisms. The Italian thinks that the German is little better than a brute, and the German thinks that the Italian is a trifle. In the United States the rough edges are worn off by continual contact and harmony is more or less the result. We profit by all and are each year growing more refined in our taste and education. On the Pacific Coast we have an opportunity to note another feature of humanity that is little appreciated by the civilized world. We have just across the way as neighbors an unassimilated element of the human family—the Chinese. We all have wondered at the conservatism of their manners and their great national vitality—a vitality without radiating force. We know their characteristics, their ingenuity in applying known facts, their imitiveness, their tractability, their industry and their frugality. We note their apparent lack of sentiment and endearing emotions, their lack of organizing and executive power, their lack of great conceptions. But when any of us presume to despise them because "they are not as other men are," they fall into the same error that we claim to overcome national prejudice.

The field before us is not one to cavil at but one to profit by; at any rate we must accept the inevitable of the future and overlook the details in regarding the unwritten history of the future, revealed by the observation and deduction.

We see in China countless millions of operatives capable of doing almost everything in the arts; that our minds may suggest—excepting original production. There we see a reserve force of intelligent labor. We have only to imagine that we see their industry employed under the direction of Anglo Saxon executive will, their masses organized; and we see work shops of the world pouring forth a wealth of manufacture and consuming the raw materials and the specialties of other lands. We can imagine the material wealth of the world increased ten thousand fold by a commercial revolution, brought about by trade in China. A single thought seems to light up this whole Chinese question—we have not so much to fear being overrun by Mongolians, as we have to fear that our Anglo Saxon men of action and enterprise may transfer gradually their operations to the Orient. Why might not cotton hereafter seek factories in China? England has cheap labor and enterprise—why might not this enterprise by degrees take root in the fabled East? Peopled densely as it is, yet there is the greatest field open for American minds that can be found in the world. It will yet be appreciated. Granted this fact and we have the proud supremacy of Western Europe robbed of its glories by the relentless march of progress, and we see the standard of commerce floating over the broad Pacific. The Occident will yet leave the Orient and a new page in the history of man will be turned.

### THE BURDENS ON THE PEOPLE.

There are in California 600,000 people, who are employed mostly in produce, wool, wheat, wine, and bullion. The chief agricultural wealth is wheat, of which the value this year will be \$20,000,000, and for which England is the only customer. All those people are purchasers of merchandise, and it is clearly their duty to get as much for their wheat as they can. It is their natural right to do so. Yet the Eastern people, who are manufacturers, insist that although England buys the wheat of California, California shall not take goods from her in return without being taxed heavily for it to benefit the Eastern manufacturers. Thus, a farmer has wheat to sell and wants pig iron. The only customer for the wheat is England, at \$1.60 net. The price of the iron in Liverpool is £6 10 per ton, or \$31.40. At these rates 1,000 sacks of wheat will exchange for 50 tons of iron; but the Pennsylvania iron masters solicit Congress to lay a tax of \$9 per ton on the iron or \$4.50 to protect them. The farmer, therefore, instead of 50 tons can only buy 40 tons, which will cost him \$1,258 and \$360 for tax. The price of the pig iron in New York is \$58, or \$26.54 more than in Liverpool. If, therefore, the farmer takes the \$1,600 the Englishman gave him for his wheat and buys the iron in New York, he gets only 30 tons of iron, or 20 tons less than if he had a free exchange with the purchaser of his wheat. The consumers of goods on this coast, of every description, labor under the same enormous disadvantage relative to them as they do in respect of iron, which we have used in illustration. The cost of transportation of the wheat out and the iron back is a sufficiently heavy tax upon the industry of the farmer, without his being compelled to meet this enormous tax, which is tributary to the Eastern manufacturers. When it comes to a matter of inland transportation it is very readily perceived that the best interests of the whole community are served by competition, which compels each carrier to keep his charge at the lowest living rate. If a railroad should come forward and ask to have every other road taxed to protect it in high charges, the assumption would be scouted by the whole people. But Eastern manufacturers go to Congress and make such a demand, and singularly there are people who will defend their course.

### MORE WASHINGTON OUTRAGES.

A common heading for telegrams from Arizona is "More Apache Outrages," but the worst outrages committed on that unfortunate country are to be charged to the mismanagement of officials at Washington or representing the Indian policy in favor there. The chief offender is Congress which having the general control and responsibility of foreign and domestic affairs, has given no clear and forcible instructions to the Executive Department, and has provided no proper appropriation for carrying on an effective warfare against the red devils, either offensively or defensively. The neglect or refusal to provide the means of war is a withdrawal of the protection due to American citizens in the territory, and deserves to be denounced as an outrage of the gravest enormity.

The latest outrage is that perpetrated by Gen. Howard in ordering that no attack shall be made on Indians by federal troops except when they are engaged in the actual commission of outrages. This order was issued about the time when a party of Apaches murdered a white man at Hughes' ranch near Camp Oritenden, besieged the dwelling of the ranch until driven off by some soldiers, five of whom they afterward killed. On the 6th of October a party of Apaches attacked some miners south of Tucson, killed two, or at least two missing men are supposed to have been killed, and stole their horses and cattle. If either party of these red devils had been encountered the day after their exploit, the troops would have done wrong to attack them under Howard's order. If Arizona is in this federal judicial district, we should be glad to have

him and all who give him aid and comfort indicted as official incompetents, disgraces to the country, enemies of peaceful citizens, and confederates of the most bloodthirsty set of red devils that have ever made a trade of assassination and plunder.

### EDUCATION AND CRIME.

The question as to whether it is wiser for the State to support schools or penitentiaries is at last answered in a very conclusive manner, so far as expense is concerned; and of course, other advantages being equal, the preference should be given where a saving is to be made. Well, it is ascertained from a reliable source that every boy educated at the expense of the State costs about \$400, while every person arrested convicted and sentenced costs on an average \$1,200, to say nothing about the money required to build prisons, and the expense of feeding and guarding the prisoners. Judged by this showing, the cost of crime throughout the country must be so enormous that any efforts, no matter how expensive, in the direction of social and educational reform, would not only be justifiable, but no more than the exigencies of the case demand. Indeed the heaviest cost to the State in training the youth to virtuous habits, and freeing society from the scourge of crime would, in the face of existing facts, be money most wisely spent, and it is not too much to say that civil government will never be judiciously conducted until a salutary restraint is exercised by the State over the morals of children. As Utopian or Quixotic as this view may appear at first sight when it is considered that the safety and well-being of society are more concerned in it than in any other question of the age, its practical value cannot well be overlooked, and if this city or State were to give it some tangible form it would be entitled to the gratitude of the world for all time.

### CRANBERRIES.

We noticed on the pavement in San Francisco forty barrels of cranberries, hailing from Berlin, Wisconsin. This is what's the matter with California. Why do we not raise our own cranberries? Have we not swamp land enough exactly suited? Yes. But would it pay? Let us see. Till lately Wisconsin brought its cranberries from New England. A few years ago an enterprising man, having a few acres of marsh near Berlin, Wisconsin, set it out to cranberry bushes. Marsh land was then without value. Now 1,000 acres are cropped, yielding 25 barrels per acre, worth \$12 per barrel, equal to \$300 per acre. The crop needs no ploughing, and once planting lasts a life-time. The expense is confined almost entirely to picking the berries. This is done by women and children, to whom it finds employment well into the winter months. Picking, barreling and marketing cost only \$3 a barrel. A bearing cranberry marsh commands \$500 per acre. There is always a full market for cranberries. Eastern cranberries are not of uniform quality, but those of Wisconsin that come here are remarkably fine, and no one doubts that the berries would do as well in California. We entreat owners of swamp lands to inquire into this branch of profitable industry. Plants can be got from Oregon.

INDUSTRY.—The papers of Bridgton, New Jersey, give us an idea of what a revolution one new industry makes in a village. To stir up the energy of this sleepy town, some one conceived the idea of canning fruits and vegetables. There are now four large establishments of this kind. Property in town has doubled and farms around have quadrupled in value. Every man, woman and child is at work, and every Saturday a large amount of money is paid out. Besides what is paid to farmers, the factory hands receive \$10,000 a week. Tomatoes and peaches are counted by millions of cans, jellies and catsups by hundreds of thousands—to which add meats, poultry, fish, etc.

He who has known Bridgton five years ago and visits it now, will be amazed at the trans-

formation. Its then silent main street is all activity and bustle. New streets have been opened, and every one wears a cheerful countenance. There is a marked improvement in health. No sallow, indolent loungers. No crowds of idle children at the corners. Even matrimony takes an unmistakable activity. Many notorious bachelors have been captured by the winning graces of industrial beauties.

We commend this picture to our Petaluma neighbors—even San Francisco may follow the illustrious example and profit by its experience.

While wages in the East are much lower than in California the necessities of life are higher. In Philadelphia butter sells for 60c. per pound, and eggs 40c. per dozen; potatoes, \$1.25 per bushel; pears bring \$4 per bushel while beef, mutton and pork sells for from 20 to 30c. per pound according to quality. Hay \$45 and straw \$30 per ton. Flour \$8 per barrel, and all other articles in the same proportion. As the facilities of transportation increases between the east and the west our surplus crops poured into their markets will effect a decided change for the better in the cost of their living.

### WHAT IS LIGHT?

DEAR HERALD: What is light? I am not a scientist. I have dipped into the writings of the savans, cursorily consulted Tyndall and Hasley, but find to my mind no satisfactory solution of the question. I have no doubt that to a scientific mind the question will appear as simple as the dogma of the Trinity to a Bishop, but still I want a simple answer to the question from somebody: What is light?

Professor Tyndall says that a certain number of vibrations of the atmosphere caused by the passage of the sun's rays is light.

The inference to be drawn from this teaching then would be, where there is no atmosphere there is no light, but cannot we imagine light without the vibrations of an atmosphere as well as we can conceive wind without water to ripple? Then, again, there is evidently light shining on the moon, yet the same scientists say that there is no atmosphere to the moon. But admitting that the atmosphere is a necessary element in the evolution of light, that still leaves the question, what vibrates the atmosphere? Is light a fluid? Why does it run into circles when it filters down through the foliage of trees, or through any small aperture if it is not a fluid? Look under any tree you pass when the sun is shining, and the ground is covered with circles of light, or cut small holes of any shape in a shutter, admit the sun's rays, and the light on the opposite wall will be in circles; but if you make the holes larger, the light will retain the shape of the apertures. The filter was not small enough to break the light into drops.

QUIEN SAYS?

ANSWER.—We have not time to examine Tyndall's writings to find his definition of light, but we think we run little risk in denying that he says that light is a certain number of vibrations in the atmosphere. The theory generally accepted by scientists is that light is a peculiar motion of matter or of an ether that occupies vacuums and fills space beyond the limits of our atmosphere. The evidences of this theory are so numerous that it is accepted with confidence, but we have not space to give them here. Light is called one of the forces of nature, akin to and correlative with such forces as electricity, magnetism, heat and chemical action; and it is well known that chemical action can be made to produce any one of the others. They are all naturally convertible, one into the other. "Quien Sabe" thinks that light must be a fluid because a ray of sunshine passing through a small square hole in the wall of a dark chamber makes a round spot on the floor; but if the round character of the spot proves that light is a fluid when the orifice is far from the floor, what does the irregular shape of the spot prove when the ray is intercepted near the orifice and is then not round? The round shape of spots of light on the ground under a tree, after passing through the thick foliage, can be explained without the supposition that light is a fluid.—EDITOR HERALD.

HORACE GREENLEY says if you want to raise pineapples, graft some good variety of apples, say pound sweeting, upon a Norwegian pine tree. You must watch it carefully during the spring, rubbing it every day with oil soap to keep the wire worms from crawling up.



## ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

### Their Condition as Viewed by Prussian Eyes.

The newly-acquired Rhine territory of the German Empire has been definitely constituted by Germany in three main divisions for administrative purposes, thus: Upper Alsace, with a population of 475,000, Lower Alsace, 610,000, and Lorraine, 514,000. Despite the national disposition of the French to flee from the soil in face of the advent of the rule authority of the Prussians, the Berlin officials appear to be exceedingly well pleased with the new acquisition to the German nation. Bismarck's agents have just reported that the material prospects of the provinces, dating from January, 1873, in anticipation, must be considered good, as the Zollverein restrictions are now removed, and the products of Alsace industry can find an outlet through any part of Germany.

The tobacco monopoly has been done away with. The German civil service is proving better than the French, the mails are cheaper and surer, and the other functions of the postoffice, such as money-orders and newspaper subscription, much simplified in practice. The telegraphic stations have been multiplied no longer with a perfect's capricious "perspective," by which places of importance were slighted in favor of smaller towns, but with a common sense regard to the good of the greatest number. The fortifications of Strasbourg are to be pushed out from the city, and one side will be merely nominal, in order to permit a healthy expansion, while a new bridge across the Rhine and improved railroad facilities will tend to develop its commercial advantages.

The entire school system has been reorganized and compulsory attendance enforced, and singing has been introduced, for which no provision was made in the French plan of instruction. The first Prussian census taken in the provinces did not show so great a falling off in population as might have been expected, and it remarked that a concerted attempt of the French women to raise money as a New Year's gift to France produced a signally return, that of Mulhausen, for example, not amounting to \$500, though the inhabitants have been conspicuously dissatisfied with annexation, and for other objects, religious and humane, have been in the habit of giving freely much larger sums.

### Sagacity of a Mare.

A remarkable instance of the sagacity (is it not reason?) of a horse has come to our notice. Mr. John Fletcher, of Newington, owns an unbroken cayuse mare which runs in a pasture adjoining his house. The mare, which is very wild, has a young colt at her side. A few nights since, after Mr. Fletcher had returned, he was aroused by the mare coming to the window of his house, and by pawing, neighing, and in every way possibly trying to get his attention. This continuing for some time he got up and went out and drove her away, and returned again to bed, but she immediately returned, and if possible increased her demonstrations, and he again went out, when the mare came up to him and rubbed her nose against him, although always before she had been very shy of allowing any one to come within reach of her, they ran on a few yards before him continuing her neighing, then, as he did not follow her, she returned to him, rubbing against him in the most demonstrative manner. He attempted to drive her off, struck her with a stick, and followed her a few yards to frighten her away. As soon, however, as he turned toward the house she returned and tried in every way to prevent him from doing so. He then remarked that her colt was not with her, a fact he had not noticed before, as it was quite dark.

It occurred to him then to follow her, which he did. As soon as she saw he was doing so, she ran off before him, stopping every few yards, turning around to see that he was still following, then again running on, keeping up her calling, until she reached a distant part of the field, where she stopped at an old "pyramid" hole.

On coming up with her, she again commenced rubbing against him, and drew his attention to the hole, where he immediately stepped the colt. It appears to have been a very small hole, and the mare had taken this method to obtain assistance. Being unable to get it out alone, Mr. Fletcher went for some of his neighbors, and with them returned. While they were taking the little fellow out the mare manifested the most intense delight, and seemed almost beside herself with joy, and afterwards, when the mare had got her out of the hole, she came up to Mr. Fletcher, rubbed her nose on his shoulder, and gave every sign of gratitude that a human mother might under similar circumstances.

Who will say the horse does not reason?

### Curing Raisins.

What grapes make the best raisins, and what is the best manner of curing them? In L. B. Rutte County. The very best grapes for raisins is probably the White Muscat of Alexandria. This is according to the testimony of the best judges on this coast, and is but a fair opinion. There are some other sweet, highly flavored grapes that make a fair raisin, but the best is always preferable.

The best imported raisins, the Malaga, are dried upon the vine, the stem or branch upon which the bunch grows being partially severed, and the grapes are fully exposed to the sun. The grapes when shriveled, as the juice is evaporated it becomes sweeter by concentration. The Malaga raisin is made from the White Muscat of Alexandria variety. When dried the bunches are taken off and packed in boxes with sheets of paper separating the layers.

The best Valencia raisins are hung on lines to dry in the sun, and as they begin to shrivel are dipped into the lyo once or twice, and hung up again. The Turkish raisins are prepared much in the same way. The lyo corrects the acidity of the skin and causes an exudation of moisture to take place, which forms concretions and keeps them with a thin varnish.

Figs are dried in the same way, that is, are dipped or sprinkled with lyo. Where the sun is not sufficient to cure raisins, and we think it is in this state, they may be taken into a room where the air is kept heated by a stove, and put in a room. But it is not well to dry the fruit, as it hardens the pulp, and when the raisin is finally cured it should be baked at once or packed away where it will not harden but remain in nice condition. A raisin or fig is much the nicest when it is soft and will readily dissolve in the mouth.

We regard the raisin business as one of the most promising industries of this coast. The demand is already good, and it must increase as the supply increases for years to come. California Agriculture.

MARRY your son when you will, but your daughter when you can.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The cherry may be raised from seeds, but except for the purpose of obtaining new varieties, this is seldom resorted to, the seeds of the black or wild cherry are chosen generally to be sown for the raising of stocks. Seeds of the Morello and Mahaleb, a kind of prune, and a few of the more common cultivated sorts, are sometimes used for the same purpose. Buckers from old-established trees are often used as stocks for working cherries on, but the system is objectionable, as trees so raised are always liable to send out suckers from the roots, which rob the trees and cause premature decay. The cherry grows well in any good friable loam and requires no better soil. The highest and driest place of an orchard should be chosen for cherries, as the fruit ripens early, before the very dry weather sets in, when the trees should be mulched so as to retain all the moisture the soil will contain, to insure the growth of strong, healthy wood for the following year's crop. A very good plan to grow cherries for market purposes is to plant close, say six feet or eight feet apart, and as soon as the crop is removed, mulch with stable litter, and irrigate, if convenient. A great weight of fruit can be obtained for a number of years from this system, and very little pruning is required after the second or third year, when the trees are got into shape. Heavy cuttings with the saw are liable to be avoided in this, as well as other stone fruits.

The best time for transplanting the cherry is as soon as possible after the first rain, the ground being previously prepared, advantage should be taken of the first suitable weather, when the land is neither too wet nor too dry for the operation. The trees should be carefully taken up so as to secure all the roots, these should be spread evenly in the pit prepared for the reception of the tree, to sustain the balance of the tree when it commences its growth. Before filling in around the tree a stout stake should be driven into the hole, to which the tree should be so fastened as to prevent its being turned off the perpendicular during the first and second years of its growth. The roots by that time will generally have a sufficient hold of the soil to prevent its being blown over. Before the sap begins to rise, the young trees should be carefully gone over and cut back so as to ensure the formation of a proper head, and as the season progresses, stopping and disbudding should be attended to, so as to regulate the shoots and save the trees from exhausting themselves, making wood to be cut away the following winter. The cherry may be grown in pots or tubs when wanted for decoration purposes. The stocks to be worked upon may be planted in the pots prepared for their reception during the winter months. They can be grafted in the month of February. Trees so worked, if properly attended to, will come into bearing the following season, and if properly attended to afterwards, will continue to repay the attention bestowed upon them for several years, by producing heavy crops of fruit. But their fruitfulness will in a great measure depend on the manner in which they are treated. Stimulating the trees to vigorous growth should carefully be avoided, as they are always much more productive when kept somewhat stunted.

**PROFITS OF FARMING.**—If a merchant in the city is able to earn a competence of \$5,000 to \$5,000 a year, he is considered wealthy by most farmers, yet this entire sum is often expended in providing the ordinary comforts of living, and at the end of the year he is, in proportionate progress, but little ahead of the farmer, who has not been compelled to pay a rent of \$1,800 a year for his home, but rather has got his living from the homestead as he went along. Although occasional fortunes are made in the larger cities, yet we venture to say that the average comfort of farm life and freedom from anxiety for obtaining a livelihood, and far ahead of most city residents. In the case of the farmer, his own hands make the food he eats, while the city consumer is at the mercy of thousands, who constantly absorb his daily earnings and give little back. City life is one of constant expenditure. Farm life is self-sustaining and preservative. A young laborer in the country, working at one dollar per day and board, is proportionately better off and more independent than a clerk in a city on \$700 a year, who has to expend \$600 for a living one can save at the end of the year just as much as the other, and, if there are chances in favor of either for obtaining a good name and competence, they are on the side of the country lad. Any farmer who can support himself on a farm comfortably, and make it pay a net income of 7 per cent. on its cost, is far ahead in competence of the citizen who lives in a brown stone front on a magnificent salary, and has to spend it all for life and "appearances."

**THE BOY THAT STUCK TO FARMING.**—When I was a boy, says a distinguished man, my first saving of ten-cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work for school kept half a day on Saturday then were expended in buying a beef-calf. Then I worked on, and paid my father a certain sum each month for keeping. When the calf was one year old, I traded it for two steer-calves, and now had to put in good and strong to pay for their keeping; but I occupied all my spare time in teaching these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year old they would go and haul as well as old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking his two and three-year-olds. Again, I had a piece of ground each year, after I was fourteen, that I would plant and work on shares; and, if I wanted help, why I had to give two days of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any of the boys at the present time. I always had some time to play, time to read, and now look back, with love and pleasant thoughts, to the old farm, and the farm-hand who taught me to use tools; and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in plowing. The remembrance of my boyhood has always induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm; and I believe, if it were more generally practiced, we should have more good farmers, and less broken-down merchants or loafers, hanging on, time-serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness.

**CHOOSING HATCHING EGGS.**—Eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size usually laid by the hen they are from, and unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay unusually large eggs and others small ones. A fat hen will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is, therefore, of but little importance. Round, short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style of carriage. Neither should rough-shelled eggs be chosen; they usually show some derangement of the organs and are often sterile. Smooth-shelled eggs alone are proper for hatching. It is a farce to suppose that the sex of the bird can be determined by the shape of the egg. Canadian Poultry Chronicle.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

**DIAMONDS.**—Before reaching perfection, diamonds undergo three processes, passing successively through the hands of the cleaver or splitter, then the cutter, and lastly, the polisher. The splitter or cleaver must be a person of the quickest possible perception. Receiving a stone, he looks at it quickly and decides instantly in his mind how the stone must be cut, so as to give it the greatest weight and brilliancy. Instantly he detects any flaws or streaks in it; judges in a moment what minute fragments must be cut off in order to get rid of these flaws, and must be so thoroughly acquainted with his subject as to be able to tell whether the imperfection is at the surface or in the heart of the stone. As to color, he knows at once whether it will turn out of pure water or not. Having decided in his own mind what that stone of a carat or more will turn out, even calculating to a nicety how much the clipping of a rough diamond will be worth, whether they will make little brilliant or flat rose diamonds, and having discovered a flaw in the stone, he secures it by means of his various appliances, and, with the sharp edge of another diamond, makes a distinct notch right through the flaw, which he proposes to remove. It might be ground off. But if this slow process was employed, it would take two or three days, maybe a week, and that portion of the diamond capable of being turned into a rose diamond be lost. Now he takes something like a steel ruler with a perfectly flat, square edge, about six inches long and say a sixteenth thick, places first this ruler, not on the stone, but on the line of where the cleavage ought to be, considers a moment, then, having as it were taken his aim, he deftly, with an instantaneous movement, places it in the little notch cut in the diamond, with the other hand seizes a small steel rod, something like the pestle to a mortar, gives the ruler or knife one or two quick taps, and, showing us the stone, there is a distinct perfectly straight split. Now, warming his cement, he takes the stone out, now divided into two parts; he has taken off a piece which it is true is very small, but he has cut right through a fault, and has so got rid of an imperfection. The diamond is then handed to the cutter, whose task is to shape the stone. The process is a very slow one; if the cleavage had a quick artistic sleight of hand in it, this has a slow, plodding look. But that is nothing to the tediousness of polishing the diamond—its final stage of preparation. The workmen are Israelites, all from Holland. Those who understand the business say that from generation to generation they have carried on this trade, and that the persistence and dogged perseverance which they are famous for, has alone made them proficient in this branch of art. It may take months of patient, monotonous toil to perfect a single stone of any size. Sometimes it happens that a surface is presented to them which even defies the mordant qualities of any other diamond powder. They may grind and grind away for months, and the smooth, glittering surface will not come. Still they work on with it; they will make a brilliant. It passes from hand to hand, from wheel to wheel. Everybody has tried it, and everybody has given it up. But still they keep on trying. Suddenly a bright little speck appears—you could cover it with the point of a cambric needle. The obscure hide is getting worked out and human patience is triumphant, and a magnificent lustre rewards their labor.

In a late number of the *Contemporary Review*, Herbert Spencer combats the idea that industry is, on the increase. He describes the time when men look drugs to increase their desire for wine; when glasses were so shaped that they had to be held until emptied, when a man was reckoned as a "two-bottle man," a "three-bottle man," etc.; and when (Mr. Spencer might have added) one of the first of Scottish nobles employed a domestic whose sole duty it was to sit under the table and loosen the neck-cloths of the guests as they fell from their chairs, in order that they might not suffocate in their drunken sleep. Intoxication used to be a mark of honor. It is now a disgrace. Education has driven the evil from one class after another. It is now almost exclusively confined to the lowest. As Mr. Spencer says, the remedy for it in England is not a "Maine law," but the introduction of the education that has banished it elsewhere.

**AN EXPRESS WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by Henry B. Camblos, as stockholder, and William B. Dismore, as President of the Adams Express Company, praying an injunction to restrain the Reading railroad company from assuming control of the entire express business on their roads, in detriment to the plaintiff's rights. The latter say that defendant's charter empowers them to do a general railroad business, and confines them to that alone, and in violation of the terms of that instrument, they have terminated their contracts with plaintiffs, induced many of plaintiffs' clerks and agents to leave them, and have made a monopoly of all the express business on their route, including the collection of commercial paper. When the defendants put in their answer, and the case comes to issue, it will be found to involve matters of the greatest importance to the general public.

**ROBERT DALL OWEN,** in a recent work, endeavors to straighten out the Scriptures, and correct ideas which have been entertained by religious men for the last few centuries. Among other things, he makes the statement that the ancient year exactly corresponded in length with our present months, so that, when the Scriptures say that Methuselah was 959 years of age, he was only so many months, or something less than eighty years old.

**NEW ENGLAND "LADIES"** must be getting a trifle queer. One of them got upon the outside of the Ashford stage, and finding a gentleman there engaged in filling his pipe for a smoke, snatched it from his mouth and threw it away. Another is reported as entering the dining-room of the Chinese students at New Haven, and examining their pig-tails in an offensive manner as to be shown out.

The relatives of the Prussian Lieutenant von Maffien, who eloped with the two young girls (sisters) from Berlin, and who is now said to be with them at Salt Lake City, have published a card, in which they assert that he is insane on the subject of free love, and that he has been misled by the pernicious teachings of a Mormon missionary.

**NEWFOUNDLANDERS** are wondering why their island, with its resources of fish, its millions of acres of arable land and its extensive mineral deposits, is not more settled and prosperous. They are calling for American energy to develop their resources.

**MARK TWAIN** is to all Mark Twain's lecture engagements the coming season during the latter's absence in Cuba, where he is going for his wife's health.

**ONLY** eighteen thousand Communists remain to be shot. With due economy these should keep the French army in rifle practice for at least two years.

## SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,  
September 7th, the Steamer

### PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,  
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

### SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

### SUNDAY TIME.

| From Meiggs' Wharf | From Saucelito. |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 10 A. M.           | 11 A. M.        |
| 12 M.              | 1 P. M.         |
| 2 P. M.            | 3 P. M.         |
| 4 P. M.            | 5 P. M.         |

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## LATEST NEWS BY BAMBER & CO'S Newspaper Express.

### SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

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ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH  
the well-known retail Saloon.

No. 1554 STEWART STREET.  
Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh9-F

## RAILROAD RESTAURANT, SAUCELITO,

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### ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT

landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnic, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. 1615-F

## BAY VIEW HOTEL, BOLINAS.

### TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

find many attractions in this vicinity. Scenic views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

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No. 331 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.  
Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. 1715-F

### Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY SARKIS & HAMILTON,  
10 to 12 Front Street, and PHILADELPHIA,  
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF VERY  
descriptions, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

## A WOUNDING WORD.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,  
A parting in angry haste,  
The sun rose on a tower of bliss,  
The loving look and the tender kiss,  
Has set on a barren waste,  
Where pilgrims tread with weary feet  
Paths destined never more to meet.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,  
A moment that lasts out years,  
Two lives are wrecked on a stormy shore,  
Where billows of passion surge and roar,  
To break in a spray of tears  
Tears shed to blind the sorrowed pair,  
Drifted seaward, and drowning there.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,  
A flash from a passing cloud,  
Two hearts are seared to their inner core,  
Are ashes and dust for ever more,  
Two faces turn to the crowd,  
Masked by pride with a life long lie,  
To hide the scars of that agony.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,  
An arrow at random sped,  
It has cut in twain the mystic tie  
That had bound two souls in harmony,  
Sweet love lies bleeding and dead,  
A poisoned shaft with poisonous aim,  
Has done mischief, and as shame.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,  
Alas! for the loves and lives  
So little a cause has torn apart,  
Tearing the fondest hearts from hearts,  
As a whirlwind rends and rives,  
Never to reunite again,  
But live and die in secret pain.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,  
Alas! that it should be so,  
The petting speech, the careless tongue,  
Have wrought more evil, done more wrong,  
Have brought to the world more woe,  
Than all the armies ago ago,  
Records on history's blood-stained page.

## ALICE CARY'S SWEETEST POEM.

Of all the beautiful pictures  
That hang on Memory's walls,  
Is one of a dim old forest,  
That smooths best of all.  
Not for its gnarled oak and elm,  
Dark with the mistletoe,  
Not for the violet golden  
That sprinkles the vale below,  
Not for the milk white lilies  
That lean from the fragrant hedge,  
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,  
And stealing their golden edge,  
Nor for the vines on the upland,  
Where the bright red berries rest,  
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslips,  
That seem to me the best.

I once had a little brother  
With eyes that were dark and deep—  
In the lap of that old forest  
He hid in peace asleep.  
Light as the down of the thistle,  
Free as the winds that blow,  
We roved there the beautiful summers,  
The summers of long ago,  
But his foot on the little grew weary,  
And one of the autumn eves  
I made for my little brother  
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded  
My neck in a sweet embrace,  
As the light of immortal beauty  
Silently covered his face;  
And when the arrows of sunset  
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,  
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,  
Alas! by the gates of light.  
Therefore, of all pictures  
That hang on Memory's walls,  
The one of the dim old forest  
Seems best of all.

## THE SIX MARTINS.

BY HENRY GILMAN.

The slender poles uplifted high  
The trembling wire for many a mile,  
And over all broke tenderly  
The gentle evening's parting smile.

Six martins sat upon the wire,  
And sunn'd their purple plumage; beneath  
Their clasping feet, the words of fire  
Passed swift—the words of life and death.

The maiden's hope, the lover's prayer,  
The messages of cheer and peace,  
The starting cry of blind despair,  
That tells a cherished life must cease.

How lightly moves each thoughtless bird,  
Unconscious of these words of fire,  
Its little bosom is not stirred  
With the agony of our desire.

Birds that sing, birds that wing  
Your courses over pleasant ways,  
Your life is but a little thing,  
And lightly waited are your days.

And yet you have your loves and fears,  
Your joyous moments and your pain  
Like us, the measure of your years  
With golden sunshine mingles rain.

But happy man, or bird, is he  
Who looks beyond with cheerful eyes,  
Shakes off the stormy drops with glees,  
And spreads the wings for sunny skies.

The export of rails from Great Britain to the United States, for the month of August last, amounted to 40,000 tons, against 47,993 tons in corresponding month the year before. The total exports for the eight months of the calendar year are 340,321 tons, against 335,162 tons in corresponding time last year, an increase of 5,159 tons. The total exports from Great Britain to all countries for the eight months of the year were 627,987 tons, against 602,765 tons in same time last year, a decrease of 25,222 tons. The amount of pig iron sent to the United States for eight months of the year was 162,281 tons, against 119,098 tons in the same time last year, an increase of 43,183 tons. The old iron sent to the United States in the eight months was 16,016 tons less than in same time last year.

## LOOSE THREADS.

Full of courtesy, full of craft,  
But commensurate with the best of books,  
Arrive not of him who commands all you say;  
He that waits upon fortune, is never sure of a day.

Of course the horse-marines are mounted on the horses.  
By diligence and patience, the mouse lat in two the cable.

The diamond miners use a "cradle" to produce their rocks.  
A jessassin blackhead is a greater blackhead than an ignorant one.

To make a thin man look fat, call after him, and he will look round.  
Wanderer—A needle to sew a patch of potatoes on the pants of a tired dog.

If you have a guest merry with cheer, be so your self, or so at least appear.  
Bastard goes up as best goes down, and a man who else is called well-treated.

It is a miserable economy to save time by robbing yourself of necessary sleep.  
"Be sorry your funeral promoter" is Chicagoan for "What will you take to drink?"

Sometimes says the most thrilling tale he ever told, and to that of a rattlesnake.  
If you would not have affliction visit you twice, knock at once to what it teaches.

Polkman is the sly string running through the pearl chain of all the virtues.  
He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.

Halfways are everywhere. They teach every man to know his station and stop there.  
Avarice and happiness never saw each other, how then should they become acquainted?

You talk of your troubles, but your's is not such a hard case as mine, as the doctor said to the fisherman.  
A Cincinnati paper describes the pattern of a Daily Varden as "a fish of enormous size, with a black satin morose."

The difficulty in life, says Arthur Helps, is the same as the difficulty in grammar—to know when to make the exceptions to the rule.  
The time to possess your soul in patience is when your hat blows off in the street and your eyes are too full of dirt to see which way it goes.

Wouldn't you like to be a woman when you grow up? "No," answered young four-year-old "Why?" "Because women can't turn summerers."  
A rose female medium of Oculist Bluffs has lately cured a cancer of Mr. Glover's tongue by spiritual application. She took the cancer to death.

"Dan, have you been to the museum?" said a three-year-old. "No, my son." "Well go, and mention my name to the doc-keeper, and he'll take you round, and show you everything."  
A lady tells us that when she was a poor girl living in the country, she used to plant corn in her bare foot. This imparts a new idea of the origin of these troublesome things.

The dreams of bliss now indulged in by young reporters look forward to the time when they will be able to run a patent outside in a village with a church, a barber's shop and a hotel.  
"Fazman, what does the printer live on?" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for two years, and you still take the paper." "Wife, put that child to bed; he's an everlasting talker."

WALTER, a five-year-old, was surprised at breakfast by the presence of a diminutive egg, served for his special delectation. He thus accounted for the egg's smallness: "Mamma, I think the chicken was learning to lay."  
The girls are informed that if they wish to create a sensation when they play croquet they must dress in Marie Antoinette slippers and striped silk hose. The proportion is two husbands to three pairs of striped stockings.

A countryman visiting Shawano, Wis., was hit on the head by a block from one of the many buildings going up in that place. It must have hurt him some, for he said: "I'm too big to cry, but it hurts so good danged bad that I can't laugh."  
A new cure for chills and fever: Pour about half a gill of hot brandy or whiskey into each boot, before putting them on in the morning, and put the boots on at once. Be particular not to get it into the mouth instead of into the boots.

"Wait, Biddy," said Mary, "how long are you going to boil those eggs? You've had 'em on ten minutes already!" "Well, faith, an' missus told me to bile 'em soft, and I am goin' to bile 'em till they're soft, if it takes all day!"  
We like to see a man keep his family posted on current affairs, like the man at Terra Haute, who gently reclines on the grass in the rear of the house and reads the newspapers aloud to his wife, while she prepares the wood for the cook stove.

Syndrome of a recent accident, the other day, a gentleman said thoughtfully, with the air of a connoisseur in dying, "I should not like to die of drowning; I should not like to die of anything in which I could not fetch my breath." That's what's the matter with all of us.

A clergyman meeting Barnum, the showman, the other day, after inquiring for his health, physical and spiritual, said: "Barnum, I always liked you. You are a good fellow, and I trust we shall meet in heaven." "Oh," said the imperturbable showman, with a twinkle of his eye, "I have no doubt we shall—if you are there!"

At a recent examination, the question was asked why the children of Israel made a golden calf and worshiped it after they had been forbidden such idolatry by Moses. A precocious little fellow sharply answered: "Because they had not enough gold to make a bull with." The laughter which followed put a stop to the examination that day.

The local columns of a Kentucky paper recently contained the following item: "A venerable gentleman of this city was run into on Second street, a day or two ago, and tumbled into a mud puddle by a pig. The gentleman was promptly taken up and lodged in the pound, and his owner fined twenty dollars. He was afterward sold, as the law requires."

A clergyman in marrying a couple failed at the usual part of the service, to obtain any indication from the bridegroom as to whether he would accept the bride as his helpmeet. After a considerable pause, the bride, indignant at the stolidity of her intended husband, pushed down his head with her hand, at the same time ejaculating: "Canst ye bog, ye brute?"

## MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

Friday Evening, October 15, 1874.

**GRAIN.** There has been a good demand for local consumption and the market, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the quotations for October 15th's prices. Assorted (cheapest) 50¢ @ 55¢; Boston do, 55¢; Butter do, 55¢; Oregon do, 55¢; Graham do, 55¢; Flours do, 55¢; Sals do, 55¢; and second class, 55¢; Santa Clara do, 55¢; Sugar do, 55¢; Water do, 55¢; Oyster do, 55¢; Milk do, 55¢; Wine do, 55¢; Seed do, 55¢; La Grand or Overland do, 55¢; Janney Land, extra, 55¢; Ginger do, 55¢; Ginger do, 55¢; Tongress (cheapest) 55¢; Water do, 55¢; Pilot Bread, first class, 55¢; and second class, 55¢; Saloon Pilot, 55¢; Ship Pilot, 55¢; Lumber do, 55¢.

**WHEAT.** The market has remained quiet, and at lower rates, during the week, the receipts continuing free. Sales aggregate 50,000 shs fair to choice at \$1.00 @ 1.05; the latter an extreme price for choice milling, for which the demand is limited. Quotable at the close at \$1.00 @ 1.05 for dark coast; bright do, \$1.00 @ 1.05; choice shipping and milling, \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to day at 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 a decline of 1/4 cent since our last weekly summary.

**BAILEY.** The market has quiet steady, with a good demand, since our last weekly review. Saloon cutters 10,000 shs at \$1.00 @ 1.05; 10,000 shs for coast and bay, which is the range at the close.

**GRAIN.** The demand has been light, at unchanged rates, during the past week. About 300 shs ordinary to choice sold at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. The range at the close. Oregon, \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00.

**HAY.** The receipts have continued free during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$1.00 @ 1.05 for ordinary to choice hay.

**STRAW.** Quotable at \$1.00 @ 1.05 for ton for cargo lots. (Note)—We quote now crop at \$1.00 and old do at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00.

**JOHN MEAL.** Quotable at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. **BEANS.** The market remains quiet, and the following are the current rates. Beans, \$1.00 @ 1.05; small white, 50¢ and Pink, 50¢ @ 55¢ @ 1.00.

**POTATOES.** The receipts have been free, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. Carrots, 10¢ @ 10¢. Onions, 10¢ @ 10¢. Potatoes, 10¢ @ 10¢. Beans, 10¢ @ 10¢. Small white, 50¢ and Pink, 50¢ @ 55¢ @ 1.00.

**ONIONS.** Quotable at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. **BEANS.** Quotable at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. **BUCKWHEAT.** Market quiet at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. **SHRUBS.** Quotable at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00. (Note)—We quote now crop at \$1.00 and old do at \$1.00 @ 1.05 @ 1.00.

**WHEAT.** The market remains steady. Sales of 100 California do, usual selection, at 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; 1000 sold at 55¢ @ 55¢.

**TALLOW.** Market weak; quotable at 55¢ @ 55¢. **WOOL.** The market has exhibited very little animation since the period of our last review. Sales for the week aggregate 20,000 lbs; full at current rates. There seems to be little or nothing doing in spring of which the stocks are considerable. We quote full burry at 10¢ @ 10¢; heavy qualities, 10¢ @ 10¢; light do, 10¢ @ 10¢.

**FRUITS.** We quote the following rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 10¢ @ 10¢; Limes, 10¢ @ 10¢; Oranges, 10¢ @ 10¢; Lemons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Peaches, 10¢ @ 10¢; Plums, 10¢ @ 10¢; Pears, 10¢ @ 10¢; Strawberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Raspberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Currants, 10¢ @ 10¢; Blackberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Watermelons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Cantaloupes, 10¢ @ 10¢; Melons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Grapes, 10¢ @ 10¢; Bananas, 10¢ @ 10¢; Pineapples, 10¢ @ 10¢; Peaches, 10¢ @ 10¢; Apples, 10¢ @ 10¢; Lemons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Oranges, 10¢ @ 10¢; Pears, 10¢ @ 10¢; Plums, 10¢ @ 10¢; Raspberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Currants, 10¢ @ 10¢; Blackberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Watermelons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Cantaloupes, 10¢ @ 10¢; Melons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Grapes, 10¢ @ 10¢; Bananas, 10¢ @ 10¢; Pineapples, 10¢ @ 10¢; Peaches, 10¢ @ 10¢; Apples, 10¢ @ 10¢; Lemons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Oranges, 10¢ @ 10¢; Pears, 10¢ @ 10¢; Plums, 10¢ @ 10¢; Raspberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Currants, 10¢ @ 10¢; Blackberries, 10¢ @ 10¢; Watermelons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Cantaloupes, 10¢ @ 10¢; Melons, 10¢ @ 10¢; Grapes, 10¢ @ 10¢; 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